Subseries II: Currency, 1776-1874

Subseries II: Currency, 1776-1943, there are paper bills, international and domestic, from Austria, Italy, France, Russia, and various states within the United States. There are also a couple of vouchers for toll passage with the Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company and the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company. These would permit the passage of persons over the bridge or along the turnpike. The currencies include various iterations of currency, including the following:

Continental currency, which was printed during the period following the onset and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. Like that of colonial currency, which was produced to support the local governments and needs of the colonies they served, this evolution of currency was created to support the American Revolution efforts. The Continental Congress created paper money to fund the needs of the army because they lacked the other financial powers held by the crown, such as taxing, thus they formed their own system to pay soldiers and purchase supplies. However, with nothing to back the foundation of the borrowing power in the currency, it quickly dissolved in effectiveness. Congress ended up printing past their abilities, and the value depreciated as no one in the towns or traveling merchants would accept it without the backing of gold or silver.

An assignat, which was printed shortly after the First Republic was established as government. The First Republic was the government formed after the Monarchy was disbanded during the French Revolution. The French Revolution was a major movement by the people during a societal and political pushback against the monarchy. During this period of revolution for France, we see the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the execution of Louis XVI, giving rise to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. The assignat faced a similar history as the Continental Currency of the American Revolution, as it was overprinted with nearly no substantial investment by the Revolutionary government. As a result, the assignat faced a steadily increasing inflation as the French Revolution continued over the next decade, from 1789-1799.

A Kreuzer, which was a currency system that predated the German gold mark's introduction in 1871-1873. These currencies were worth roughly 4 Pfennige and there were 60 Kreuzer to a gulden. K.K. Hauptmünzamt was a "located east of the Wien River and today's Stadtpark , marks the end of the rich and eventful history of the Vienna Mint, whose beginnings are likely to be linked to the coinage of the silver bars delivered as ransom for Richard the Lionheart (1193) and the founding of the body of the Vienna household members" (Wien Geschichte Wiki).

Confederate States bills, which were created just before the onset of the American Civil War, whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of $1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called "Greybacks," thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as "Greenback," which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South's loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

Fractional currency, which first began its issuing at the onset of the American Civil War as a response to the shortage of coins in circulation. The public at large sought the stability of the metal coins, choosing to hold on to them, and as a result, the government began printing these fractional notes, whose denominations amounted to less than $1. "These notes were known as postage notes because their designs were taken from existing postage stamps. Later issues of such notes in denominations under $1 had designs more in keeping with the appearance of currency notes. These issues were known as Fractional Currency and were authorized in 1863" (The History List).

The Russian ruble has evolved through many forms, created once as silver coins and transitioning into paper notes. The name originated from the word *rubit* which refers to the division of larger currency units for smaller coins. The word itself means to chop. The 1865 edition of the ruble, which is in our collection, coincides with the establishment of the State Bank of the Russian Empire in 1860. This became the dominant financial institution and would authorize banknotes to circulate alongside the silver coins already in circulation. The Bank of Russia has an extensive historical sketch of the History of the Bank of Russia where the 1865 ruble note appears.

Italian Consortium Tickets are an Italian paper banknote currency that was established "with law n.1920 of 30 April 1874, was established a consortium (hence the name consortium tickets) composed of Banca Nazionale nel Regno d'Italia, Banca Nazionale Toscana, Banca Toscana di Credito, Banca Romana, Banco di Sicilia and Banco di Napoli. These institutions advanced the budget money (940 million) to the State and in exchange could issue these forced tender notes. Initially the installation and printing work was commissioned to a printing house in Frankfurt, and then they decided to create a paper and valuables workshop in Rome with the latest printing machines. This change of program lengthened the printing time, in fact the first tickets were printed in 1875, with decree of 1874, and series of nine notes was completed in 1877. The Consortium ceased to exist on 30 June 1881 as provided for by Law n.133 of the previous 7 April, and the remaining debt (340 million) was borne by the State" (Numista)

16.26 Item 26: Twelve Shilling Note, New Jersey Colonial Currency, Printed by I[saac] Collins, 1776 March 25.

Type of Material: Currency
Title: N/A
Description: The following item, dated March 25, 1776, depicts a printed New Jersey dollar, created during the American Revolution and valued at twelve shillings. The front has an illustration of a leaf in the center of the bill. Below the illustration is the information that it was printed in Burlington, New Jersey by the printer I. Collins, or Isaac Collins, a printer and publisher in the late 18th century. The back of the dollar has a proclamation saying that the 12 shilling bill is approved by King George III in red ink. At the bottom there are three handwritten signatures for Jona Deare, Rob Smith, and Joe Smith.

Another common term for these bills was the banknote, or "bills of credit" which were printed in the American colonies as a convenient medium of exchange for merchants and traders, as well as a method of finance for the colonial governments and their operations. These became a more popular method as coins were scarce, especially during wartime, and thus the colonies responded by printing their own money. However, it was only done so during this period with the express authority of the crown still in place, as seen by the inscription on the reverse of the manuscript, where by a proclamation of the Law of the Colony of New Jersey, passed the the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third, the bill was printed in March of 1776.
Iconography: while our manuscript has a leaf depicted on the front of the manuscript, there were other symbols printed on the colonial currency, such as a "sundial with the "FUGIO" legend and "MIND YOUR BUSINESS" motto appear[ing] on the right center of the front, [with the] back show[ing] the thirteen linked rings representing the colonies and legends "WE ARE ONE" and "AMERICAN CONGRESS," (Potomack Company).
The University of Chicago has a concise history pertaining to the American paper currency systems within their digitized collections.
Isaac Collins worked at several printing presses throughout the Northeast colonies. He was the official printer for King George the Third in the colonies, and would print government documents and currency such as this dollar. Even though he worked for the monarch he was involved in the American Revolution and later printed the new nation's currency.
Dates: March 25, 1776
Creator: Collins, Isaac, 1746-1817
Subjects: Currency; Bank note paper; colonial history; Finances
Locations: Burlington, New Jersey
People: Deare,Jona; Smith, Robert; Smith, Joseph; Frederick, George William, Third King of England,1738-1820; Collins, Isaac, 1746-1817
General Condition: Fair.
Measurements: 4 ⅞ in. x 2 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Front: All text in bold is printed.

Twelve Shillings
To counterfeit is Death
[Illustration of a leaf]
Burlington in New-Jersey
Printed by I. Collins, 1776.

Back:
TWELVE SHILLINGS.   No. g541

In red text:
THIS BILL of TWELVE SHILLINGS
Proclamation, is emitted by a Law of the Colony of
New-Jersey, passed the the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of
his Majesty King George the Third. Dated March 25, 1776

Twelve Shillings
Jona Deare
Rob Smith
Joe Smith

--END--

16.27 Item 27: Three Dollar Note, Pennsylvania Continental Currency, Printed by [David] Hall & Sellers, 1776 May 9.

Type of Material: Currency
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item, dated May 9, 1776, depicts a three dollar banknote of Pennsylvania, created by David Hall & Sellers, under the approval of the Continental congress. It was printed during the early period of the American Revolutionary War. It was printed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The font of this bill has an illustration of skeletonized elm and maple fruit which was common on printed items from Pennsylvania. The back of this bill is very faded making most of it illegible. A stamped logo is visible on the right side. This stamp is of an eagle fighting a heron with the motto "Exitus in dubio est" which translates to "The outcome is in doubt".
The continental currency period follows the onset and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. Like that of colonial currency, which was produced to support the local governments and needs of the colonies they served, this evolution of currency was created to support the American Revolution efforts. The Continental Congress created paper money to fund the needs of the army because they lacked the other financial powers held by the crown, such as taxing, thus they formed their own system to pay soldiers and purchase supplies. However, with nothing to back the foundation of the borrowing power in the currency, it quickly dissolved in effectiveness. Congress ended up printing past their abilities, and the value depreciated as no one in the towns or traveling merchants would accept it without the backing of gold or silver.
The printers of this bill were Hall & Sellers. This printing company was started by Benjamin Franklin who later sold the business to his employee David Hall. This printing firm worked printing government documents and currency of both Britain and the United States.
Dates: May 9, 1776
Creator: Hall and Sellers
Subjects: Currency; Bank note paper; Continental Congress (United States); Finances
Locations: Philadelphia, PA.
People: Franklin, Benjamin, 1706-1790; Hall, David, 1714-1772
General Condition: Poor. The paper is scuffed and torn, with the ink heavily faded.
Measurements: 4 ⅛ in. x 2 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
FRONT: All text in bold is printed.

THREE DOLLAR
Philadelphia: PRINTER BY

Hall & Sellers. 1776

BACK:

THREE Dollars No.77900

THIS bill entitles the
BEARER to receive
Three Spanish milled
Dollars, or the Value
Thereof in Gold or Silver,
According to a Resolution
Of CONGRESS passed,
At Philadelphia, May 9,
1776.

Marter
Duans

THREE DOLLARS.

--END--

16.28 Item 28: Five Continental Currencies of South Carolina, Printed by Peter Timothy, 1776 October 19-1777 December 23

Type of Material: Currency

Title: N/A

Description: The following items, ranging in dates from October 19, 1776 to December 23, 1777, depict five Continental banknotes of South Carolina, printed by Peter Timothy under the approval of the Continental congress. It was printed during the early period of the American Revolutionary War. It was printed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Each of these bills contains the numeric value of the bill in both dollars and the exchange rate of the British pound, and received an official seal under the Continental Congress, including many graphics and latin phrases, some of which were a Rooster, with the phrase, “ET SOLI ET MARTI” (For the Sun and for Mars), and a Ship with the phrase, “MULTORUM SPES” (The Hope of Many).

The back has an official stamp and ensures to the owner that the bills are equivalent to the amount in Spanish milled dollars. The back of these bills has four Hebrew letters printed along the border. These letters were included on the bills as an anti- counterfeiting measure.

The continental currency period follows the onset and outcome of the American Revolutionary War. Like that of colonial currency, which was produced to support the local governments and needs of the colonies they served, this evolution of currency was created to support the American Revolution efforts. The Continental Congress created paper money to fund the needs of the army because they lacked the other financial powers held by the crown, such as taxing, thus they formed their own system to pay soldiers and purchase supplies. However, with nothing to back the foundation of the borrowing power in the currency, it quickly dissolved in effectiveness. Congress ended up printing past their abilities, and the value depreciated as no one in the towns or traveling merchants would accept it without the backing of gold or silver.

Dates: October 19, 1776; December 23, 1776; December 23, 1777;

Creator: Timothy, Peter, 1724-1782
Subjects: Currency; Bank note paper; Continental Congress (United States); Finances
Locations: Charlestown, South Carolina
People: McCall, J; Fisher, James; Lightwood, Edward; Timothy, Peter, 1724-1782
General Condition: Poor.
Measurements: Item 1: Item 2: Item 3: Item 4: Item 5:
4 ¼ in. x 2 ⅞ in.; 4 ¼ in. x 3 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Currency 1: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

FOUR DOLLARS

SOUTH CAROLINA N.⁰
This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive
Four Dollars of the Value of Six pounds
Ten Shillings Current Money which will
Be provided for by this State according to an
Ordinance of October 1776. [An Official Stamp: INFESTUS TANTUM INFESTIS Elephant]

L6 10 0.

Back:

Six Pounds Ten
Shillings

Four dollars, value(vertical) The State of(vertical)

SOUTH-CAROLINA.(upside down)

Currency 2: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

1 Dollar

SOUTH-CAROLINA. N.⁰

This Bill entitled the Bearer to receive
One Spanish milled Dollar,
Or the Value thereof in GOLD or SILVER,
According to an Act of the General Assembly,
Passed, at CHARLES-TOWN, the 23rd Day of
December, 1776.

[An Official stamp
With a palm tree
on a rock] Ja^s Fisher

Ed LightWood
Hw. Farnem

Back:

1 Dollar
DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT
£. 1 : 12 : 6
CHARLES-TOWN:
Printed by Peter Timothy, 1777
Death to counterfeit

Currency 3: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]
Front:

3 DOLLARS
SOUTH-CAROLINA. N.[0]
This Bill intitles the Bearer to receive
Three Spanish milled Dollars,
Or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver
according to an Act of the General Assembly
passed, at Charlestown, the 23rd day
of December, 1776
[FATA VIAM INVENIENT; Tree stump]
J McCall
Hm Janum
[unreadable name]

Back:

3 DOLLARS
DEATH to Counterfeit
£. 4: 17 : 6
CHARLES-TOWN:
Printed by Peter Timothey, 1777.
DEATH to Counterfeit.

Currency 4: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Front:

VIII. Dollars.
SOUTH-CAROLINA N.[0] [ink faded but a number would have appeared]
THIS Bill intitles (sic) [entitles] the Bearer to receive
EIGHT Spanish milled DOLLARS,
Or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver,
According to an Act of the General Assembly.
Passed, at CHARLES-TOWN, the 23d Day of

December, 1776
Sir [illegible]
John [illegible]
[An Official Stamp
Depicting a Ship
and the Phrase
“MULTORUM SPES”
(The Hope of Many)]
(13:0:0)

Along the left hand side of the page appears the phrase “EIGHT DOLLARS” printed, with “VIII” in four corners”

Back:

VIII Dollars.
DEATH to counterfeit.
£. 13:0:0
CHARLES-TOWN
PRINTED BY PET. TIMOTHY, 1777
DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT.

<u>Currency 5: </u>**[Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]**
Front:
II DOLLARS
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
N.^{0} 771
THIS BILL intitles (sic) [entitles] the Bearer to receive
TWO Spanish milled DOLLARS
Or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver,
According to an Act of the General Assembly
passed at Charles-Town, the 23rd Day of
December, 1777
_____(?)
Ja^{s} Fisher
[**A. Official stamp**
With a rooster on it.
Has the Latin phrase
“ET SOLI ET MARTI”
(For the Sun and for Mars)]
£ 3 . 5 . 0 —

Along the left hand side of the page appears the phrase “TWO DOLLARS” printed.

Back:

2 Dollar
Death to counterfeit
£.3 :5: 0
CHARLES-TOWN:
Printed by P. Timothety, 1777
Death to counterfeit

--END--

16.29 Item 29: Twenty Five Sols Assignat, French Currency, 1792 January 4

Type of Material: Currency
Title: N/A
Description: The following item depicts an assignat, printed January 4, 1792. It was printed during the French Revolution, under the approval of the Constituent Assembly, to fund the military needs of the revolutionary war. The bill contains an image of a rooster, with a ribbon above its head that contains the phrase, "La Liberte ou La Morte" (Liberty or Death). At the top of the image is an eye circled by what appears to be sun rays, an accompanying phrase which states, "La Loi Punit de Mort Le Contrefacteur" and "La Nation Récompense Le Dénonciateur", which mean "The Law Punishes the Counterfeiter with Death" and "The Nation Rewards the Whistleblower".
This dollar was printed shortly after the First Republic was established as government. The First Republic was the government formed after the Monarchy was disbanded during the French Revolution. The French Revolution was a major movement by the people during a societal and political pushback against the monarchy. During this period of revolution for France, we see the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the execution of Louis XVI, giving rise to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. The assignat faced a similar history as the Continental Currency of the American Revolution, as it was overprinted with nearly no substantial investment by the Revolutionary government. As a result, the assignat faced a steadily increasing inflation as the French Revolution continued over the next decade, from 1789-1799.
Dates: 1792 January 4
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Currency; French Revolution; Assignats; Assignats--Early works to 1800;
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Fair.
Measurements: 4 x 2.25 in.
Transcription Attempt :

Currency 1: [Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Printed in a Decorative Scroll at the Top:

La Loi Punit de Mort Le Contrefacteur
[The Law Punishes the Counterfeiter with Death]

La Nation Récompense Le Dénonciateur
[The Nation Rewards the Whistleblower]

Loi du 4 Janvier 1792, L'an 4 de la Liberté
[Law of January 4, 1792, Year 4 of Liberty]

DOMAINES NATIONAUX
Assignat de
VINGT-CINQ SOLS
[Image of a Rooster with Phrase
"La Liberte ou La Morte" (Liberty or Death)]

___(?) 25 SOLS ____(?)

S^{ie} [Series] 501^{e} In Pencil: 240 {Signature} ___(?)

---END---

16.30 Item 30: Fifty Pounds Assignat, French Currency, 1792 December 14.

Type of Material: Paper currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item depicts an assignat, printed December 14, 1792. It was printed during the French Revolution, under the approval of the Constituent Assembly, to fund the military needs of the revolutionary war. The bill has a romanesque border going around it. In the center is an illustration of a woman dressed in Roman clothing holding laurels and in her other hand a shovel. She is likely Marianne, a symbolic figurehead of justice and Goddess of Liberty during the French Revolution. By her feet is a rooster and some hay. The base of where she is seated has the saying "LIBERTE EGALITE", a saying originating during the Revolution meaning liberty equality.
This dollar was printed shortly after the First Republic was established as government. The First Republic was the government formed after the Monarchy was disbanded during the French Revolution. The French Revolution was a major movement by the people during a societal and political pushback against the monarchy. During this period of revolution for France, we see the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the execution of Louis XVI, giving rise to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. The assignat faced a similar history as the Continental Currency of the American Revolution, as it was overprinted with nearly no substantial investment by the Revolutionary government. As a result, the assignat faced a steadily increasing inflation as the French Revolution continued over the next decade, from 1789-1799.
Dates: 1792 December 14
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Currency; French Revolution; Assignats; Assignats--Early works to 1800;

Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Fair.
Measurements: 2: 7.25 x 4.25 in.
[Composed of printed and annotated text. Printed text is bolded below]

Serie 366 **N.o 32**
50 **50**
République Française
Assignat de cinquante LIVRES.
De la Création du 14. Dec[em]bre. 1792. **l'Au premier de la République**
Hypotheque sur leu **Domaines Nationaux.**

[VERTICAL TEXT LEFT]
LA LOI PUNIT DE MORT
LE CONTREFCTEUR
[The Law Punishes the Counterfeiter with Death]

[VERTICAL TEXT RIGHT]
LA NATION RECOMPENSE
LE DENONCIATEUR.
[The Nation Rewards the Whistleblower]

{Signature} Gaistes
50 **50**
N.o 32 **LIBERTE EGALITE** **serie 366**

--END--

16.31 Item 31: Easton and Wilkes Barre Turnpike Company Currency, Sheet and Individuals, 1816 March 1 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Bank note.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item depicts a sheet of eight bank notes, plus an additional loose note, for the Easton and Wilkes Barre Turnpike Company. The fares range in value from 5 to 25 cents, and are meant for passage along the turnpike as fare, similar to toll booths of today. The notes are worth 5, 6 ¼, 10, 12 ½, and 25 cents respectively. These notes were printed by Murray Draper Fairman & Co. Murray Draper Fairman & Co was a printing company specializing in bank notes and currency from 1795. This company is still in business but is now called ABCorp.
The Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company was a privately owned road going from Easton to Wilkes-Barre. Travelers had to pay a toll to use this road. It was opened for use in 1816 and was the main road for merchants until railroads became more popular. These vouchers were used by travelers to pay the turnpike toll instead of federal currency, as well as Pocono lumber, Wyoming Valley grain, and building plaster from New York (Historical Marker Database). These vouchers were printed in 1816 and some that are in this collection are in the original currency sheets meaning that they were not distributed. They

would have been a part of the everyday lives of people traveling and working in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The turnpike was the first major road along the western region of the township, and served as a pivotal trade route in Pennsylvania until about the 1860s when it was replaced with railroads. This turnpike opened the region up to trade across the state.
Dates: March 1, 1816.
Creator: Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company
Subjects: Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Currency; Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, PA.
People: N/A
General Condition: Fair.
Measurements: (Sheet) 7.5 x 12 in.; (Loose)
Transcript Attempt:
[Beginning from the top, left hand corner of the sheet down; laid horizontally]

Three Bills at 5 Cents:

5 (Five V Five) 5
The President and Managers
of the
FIVE CENTS [vertical on both sides] Easton and Wilkesbarre
Turnpike Company
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
FIVE CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816

Treasurer.

Two Bills at 6 ¼ Cents:

6 1/4 (Cts 6 ¼ Cts) 6 1/4
The President and Managers
SIX ¼ CENTS [vertical on both sides] of the
EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
SIX and a QUARTER CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.

Treasurer.

Two Bills at 10 Cents:

10 (TEN CENTS) 10
The President and Managers
TEN CENTS [vertical on both sides] of the

EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
TEN CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.
Treasurer.

There is red pencil marks on one of the bills, by the printed word "Treasurer"

Four Bills at 12 ½ Cents:

12 ½ (cents 12 ½ cents) 12 ½
The President and Managers
of the
EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
Promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
TWELVE and a HALF Cents.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.
Treasurer.

Annotation at the top of one bill, loose bill:
In pencil: 100

One Bill at 25 Cents:

25 (25) 25
The President and Managers
QUARTER DOLLAR of the
[vertical on both sides] EASTON and WILKESBARRE
TURNPIKE COMPANY
promise to pay the bearer, on demand, at the Office
of their Treasurer, in bills current in Pennsylvania,
TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
Wilkesbarre, March 1st 1816.
Treasurer.

---END---

16.32 Item 32: Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, Currency, Issued to Lord Butler by Jacob Cist and M[atthias] Hollenback, 1816 October 28

Type of Material: Paper currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item depicts a bank voucher from the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, dated October 28, 1816, and is worth three dollars. It was issued to Lord Butler by Jacob Cist, company treasurer, and Matthias Hollenback, the president of the company. This bridge connects Wilkes Barre to Kingston.The original Market Street Bridge was built in 1816, built by the founding, prominent Wilkes Barre men who formed the Wilkes Barre Bridge Company in order to build the bridge. Vouchers such as this one were used to pay the toll to get across the bridge. The Wilkes Barre Bridge Co. owned the Market Street Bridge until 1908 when they sold it to Luzerne County. This bill was printed by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. They were a printing company specializing in bank notes and currency from 1795. This company is still in business but is now called ABCorp.
Lord Butler was the son of Revolutionary war hero Zebulon Butler.Lord Butler was the first sheriff of Luzerne County and was a brigadier general in the Pennsylvania militia. Butler was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. He was also active in local government serving in positions such as clerk of the Orphans Court and Court of Quarter sessions, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, President of the borough of Wilkes-Barre's town council, treasurer of Luzerne County, and county commissioner. Lord Butler was also the first Postmaster of Wilkes Barre. To see more on General Lord Butler see Subseries III: Butler Correspondence, 1770-1820.
This voucher was signed by two owners of the bridge Jacob Cist and Hollenback. Jacob Cist was the Treasurer of the Bridge Company. Cist operated a Wilkes-Barre newspaper, The *Gleaner,* but was also an inventor, postmaster, and geologist. One of his most notable inventions was a stove that could burn the anthracite coal he was also selling. The Bridge Company's President, Matthias Hollenback, also signed this voucher. In addition to serving this company role Hollenback was considered a Revolutionary war hero for his role in the Battle of Wyoming, a battle between the Iroquis and loyalists against Americans. Matthias Hollenback was also a merchant and owner of many distilleries throughout Northeast Pennsylvania.
Dates: October 28, 1816.
Creator: Hollenback, Matthias, 1752-1829 (President)
Subjects: Currency; Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company; Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Finances; Travel
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Cist, Jacob, 1782-1825; Hollenback, Matthias, 1752-1829; Butler, Lord, 1761-1824
General Condition: Poor. The page suffers discoloration and tearing.
Measurements: 6.5 x 3.75 in.
Transcription Attempt:
[vertically THREE] [LUZERNE CY]
3 **No 110** **A** **(III)**
THE
Wilkesbarre Bridge Comy
Promise to pay L Butler or bearer on demand in
Notes of an Incorporated Bankin the State
of PENNSYLVANIA
THREE dollars Wilkes Barre October 28 1816

Jacob Cist Treas[ure].r M: Hollenbeck Pres[iden].t

Murray Draper Fairman & Co.

--END--

16.33 Item 33: Ten Coin Kreuzer, Austrian Currency, 1860 November 1

Type of Material: Currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item depicts a kreuzer, a form of Austrian paper currency, dated November 1, 1860. This is an Austrian bill worth 10 Kreuzer, or 10 silver coins. This bill was made in the Austrian capital Vienna on November 1, 1860. It has ornate illustrations bordering the edges of the bill. Two illustrations of young boys are included on each side, and the Austrian coat of arms is at the bottom. This bill has the pencil writing of 238 in the bottom margin. Paper Kreuzers such as this one were printed as temporary replacements for coins.

The bill also contains the languages for its worth for the neighboring countries, including Slovenia, Croatia, Italy, Poland, and Hungry.

The kreuzer was a currency system that predated the German gold mark's introduction in 1871-1873. These currencies were worth roughly 4 Pfennige and there were 60 Kreuzer to a gulden.

K.K. Hauptmünzamt was a "located east of the Wien River and today's Stadtpark , marks the end of the rich and eventful history of the Vienna Mint, whose beginnings are likely to be linked to the coinage of the silver bars delivered as ransom for Richard the Lionheart (1193) and the founding of the body of the Vienna household members" (Wien Geschichte Wiki).

Golden Eagle Coin has an in depth historical sketch of the Austrian empire and their currency system. Their focus is on the copper coins but the sketch still possesses a great amount of detail on the evolution of the currency system: "The Austria Kreuzer 1860 is a historically significant copper coin issued during the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I, who ruled the Austrian Empire from 1848 to 1916. The 1 Kreuzer denomination was an essential part of the Austrian monetary system, widely used in everyday transactions across the empire. By the mid-19th century, Austria was undergoing significant economic and political changes, including financial reforms aimed at stabilizing the currency. The 1 Kreuzer coin of 1860 was part of a broader effort to modernize and standardize Austria's coinage, ensuring a reliable medium of exchange for the growing economy" (Golden Eagle Coin).

Dates: November 1, 1860

Creator: N/A.

Subjects: Currency.

Locations: Vienna, Austria.

People: N/A.

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 3 15/16 in. x 1 15/16 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Wird für

K. Behn 10 Kreuzer

Silberscheidemünze bei allen Zahlungen an öffentliche
Gaffen Statt Barem angenommen. Vom K.K. Hauptmünzamt.
Wien 1. November 1860.
{signature) ____

Десатћ N. крайцapdez

Dziesięć now. krajcarów. [Polish] Deset n. krajcarjev. [Slovenian]

Deset novičićah [novcica (Croatian)] Dieci soldi Val. Austr. [Italian]
Десетъ новчиħâ. Зече крŏчepi нoi.

Oest. Währ.

Deset n. krajcarjev.
Tiz újkrajezár.

Translation Attempt:

Will for
K. Behn 10 Kreuzer
Silver coin for all payments to public offices
instead of cash. From the Imperial and Royal Main Mint
Vienna 1. November 1860.

Десатћ N. крайцapdez
Ten New. Kreuzers [Polish] Ten n[ew]. Kreuzers [Slovenian]

Ten Coins. [Croatian] Ten Cents Val. Austr. [Italian]
Десетъ новчиħâ. Зече крŏчepi нoi.

East(?). True.

--END--

16.34 Item 34: Twenty Dollar Bill, Confederate Currency, Issued to C. L. Shoyer, Printed by Unknown, after [Samuel C. Upham], 1861 July 25.

Type of Material: Dollar
Title: N/A
Description: The following item, dated July 25, 1861, depicts a twenty dollar bill printed for the Confederate States of America. This bill has twenty dollars on it four times in red ink. There are two

illustrations, one in the center and one on the lower left corner. In the lower left corner there is an illustration of a Native American man sitting on a barrel, smoking a pipe. This item is a counterfeit bill, which can be ascertained by the imagery on the bill, as well as potentially by the signature of the treasurer for the Confederate states. The treasurer for the Confederates during 1861 was Edward Carrington Elmore, ca. 1826-1873. However, the bill could have been signed by a clerk in office with the haste that was required of these printings, but it also possibly notes the false signature of the fake bill.
This illustration was originally included as a way to advertise tobacco.The center is an illustration of the Greek goddess Artemis riding a deer. This bill is known as the female riding a deer or FRD bills. These were a series of bogus bills that were circulated throughout the Confederate states. The original engraving is believed to be made by Samuel C. Upham, a printer from Philadelphia. Upham is the most well known counterfeiter who printed forged Confederate bills. He denied making the FRD engraving, but many believe that the art style is the same.
The true Confederate States bills were created just before the onset of the American Civil War, whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of $1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called “Greybacks,” thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as “Greenback,” which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South’s loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.
For more information on this currency, see reference pages, 100-102 in the *Confederate States Paper Money* by George Cuhaj.
Dates: July 25, 1861.
Creator: N/A (Confederate Bill); Upham, Samuel C., 1819-1885 (Engraving)
Subjects: Civil war--History--19th century; Currency; Finances; Counterfeit
Locations: Richmond, Virginia
People: Shoyer, C L; Wollf(?); Upham, Samuel C., 1819-1885
General Condition: Poor. The paper is very thin and fragile, with tearing along the seams.
Measurements: 7 ½ in. x 3 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt: Bolded text indicates printed text.

Receivable in payment of all
dues except export dues
Two years **After date**
The CONFEDERATE
State of **America**
No.6430 No. 6430
Fundable in
Confederate States
Stock bearing Eight

percent interest

Will pay to Bearer

TWENTY DOLLARS

Richmond, Va July 25, 1861th

C. L. Shoyer **for REGISTER** Wollf 99 Treas[ure]r

--END--

16.35 Item 35: Twenty Cent Note, Confederate Currency, 1862 June

Type of Material: Paper currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item, dated in June of 1862, depicts a twenty cent note printed for the Confederate States of America, printed in the city of Charleston. This was issued in the middle of the American Civil War by South Carolina as a tax note. Tax notes were made by cities and towns to be used to pay taxes by the citizens. This note is signed on the bottom indicating that it was used. This bill has the arm and hammer symbol on it, which was commonly used by banks. The note is being issued to E. W. Edmunson.

The true Confederate States bills were created just before the onset of the American Civil War, whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of $1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called "Greybacks," thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as "Greenback," which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South's loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

Dates: June 1862.
Creator: N/A.
Subjects: Currency; Civil war--History--19th century; Finances; Confederate States;
Locations: Charleston, South Carolina.
People: Edmunson, E. W.
General Condition: Poor. The page suffers tearing and discoloration.
Measurements: 3.5 x 2.5 in.
Transcription Attempt:
Front
June **1862**

CITY OF CHARLESTON. S.O

20 **20**

TWENTY CENTS

This Note shall be received in payment of Taxes and other

Dues to the City of Charleston.

E. W. Edmunson(?)

For Mayor and Aldermen

Back

Twenty

--END--

16.36 Item 36: Fifty Cent Note, Confederate Currency, Issued to H. Homounly, 1863 February 1

Type of Material: Paper currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item, dated February 1, 1863, depicts a fifty cent note printed for the Confederate States of America, and issued by The Bank of the State of South Carolina. The note was used when South Carolina was a member of the Confederacy. It has a palm tree and flowers in the middle which is the symbol for the state. The bill was issued to H. Homounly.
The true Confederate States bills were created just before the onset of the American Civil War, whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of $1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called "Greybacks," thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as "Greenback," which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South's loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.
Dates: February 1, 1863.
Creator: The Bank of the State of South Carolina.
Subjects: Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century
Locations: South Carolina, USA.
People: N/A.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 3.5 x 2.5 in.

Transcription Attempt

The Bank or the

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

50 50

WILL PAY BEARER ON DEMAND

"IN CURRENT FUNDS"

FIFTY CENTS

Feb 1, 1863. H Homounly For Cashier.

BACK

Fifty

Issued under Act Feb., 1863

--END--

16.37 Item 37: Two Dollar Bill, Confederate Currency, Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell, and Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, 1864 February 17

Type of Material: Paper currency.

Title: N/A.

Description: The following item, dated February 17, 1864, depicts a two dollar bill printed for the Confederate States of America, printed in the city of Richmond, Virginia. This note has a red background and the amount of two dollars stated 5 times. On the far right side of the bill there is a portrait of Judah Benjamin. Judah Benjamin was the first Jewish United States cabinet member who did not leave the religion. He worked as a lawyer and was a pro-slavery advocate. Benjamin was a Louisnia state senator until 1861 when he joined the Confederacy. He served in many important positions in the Confederacy including Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. When they lost the war Benjamin fled to England where he practiced law. This bill is marked with a pencil with 212.

The true Confederate States bills were created just before the onset of the American Civil War, whereby the newly formed Confederate States issued the bills to support their succession efforts and support their end of the war. The first of this money was issued in March of 1861, collecting interest as a circulation of $1,000,000 was issued. These bills are called “Greybacks,” thus distinguishing them from the U.S. dollar, known as “Greenback,” which was also started in circulation at the same period to support the Union and its army during war efforts. As the war progressed, and the outcome of the South’s loss became more apparent, the greyback and confederate bills lost their value quickly. The bills contained numerous iconographies, including engravings of leading Confederates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and enslaved persons. The haste with which these bills were printed means that they have some anomalies that make them unique, such as hand cut scissor edging and signatures from clerks.

Dates: February 17, 1864.

Creator: N/A.

Subjects: Keatinge & Ball; Evans & Cogswell; Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century; Confederate States

Locations: Richmond, Virginia.

People:Benjamin, Judah Philip, 1811-1884; Keatinge, Edward; Ball, Thomas A.;

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 6.75 x 3.75 in.

Transcription Attempt:Bolded Text indicates printed text

[TWO]

Richmond Feb. 17th.. 1864**[TWO]**

(No.) 2 (24208)

Two Years after the ratification **of a Treaty of Peace between**

The Confederate States of the **United States of America**

the

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
Will pay to the bearer on demand
[TWO DOLLARS]

Lithog[graphe]d. By Evans & Cogswell

E **E**

S Huana H Balayuea

27 **for Register** **Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia S.C.** **for Treasurer** **[Two]**

--END--

16.38 Item 38: Ten Cent Note, Fractional Currency, ca. 1869-1875.

Type of Material: Currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item depicts a ten cent note New York, printed as fractional currency by the United States of America. The ten cent bill has a portrait of Lady Liberty on the left side on the front. This is a personification of Liberty and the United States. This ten cent bill is part of the fourth issue of these bills produced. This issue of the bill was made between 1869 to 1875.
Fractional currency first began its issuing at the onset of the American Civil War as a response to the shortage of coins in circulation. The public at large sought the stability of the metal coins, choosing to hold on to them, and as a result, the government began printing these fractional notes, whose denominations amounted to less than $1. "These notes were known as postage notes because their designs were taken from existing postage stamps. Later issues of such notes in denominations under $1 had designs more in keeping with the appearance of currency notes. These issues were known as Fractional Currency and were authorized in 1863" (The History List).
Dates: ca. 1869-1875
Creator: American Bank Note Company
Subjects: Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century; Liberty
Locations: N/A.
People: Allison, John
General Condition: Poor.
Measurements: 3 ⅛ in. x 2 13/16 in.

Transcript Attempt:

FRONT

American Bank Note Co. N.Y

ACT OF MARCH 3RD 1863

UNITED 10
STATES
TEN CENTS
Receivable for
All United States

Stamps
(FRACTIONAL CURRENCY)

BACK

TEN TEN

10 This note 10

Is exchangeable for
United States Notes
The Assistant Treasuries
And designated Depositaries
of the
UNITED (**X**) STATES
[illegible]
[illegible] Dollars
Receivable in payment of all
The UNITED STATES less
than Five Dollars
(Except Customs)

CENTS CENTS

---END---

16.39 Item 39: Two Twenty Five Cent Notes, Fractional Currency, [ca.1874-1876].

Type of Material: Currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following items depict two twenty-five cent notes, printed as fractional currency during the American Civil War. These twenty-five cent currencies have Robert J. Walker's portrait on the left side. Walker served as a United States senator from 1835 to 1845 and the Secretary of the Treasury from 1845 to 1849 under President Polk.Walker County, Texas was initially named after him but that was changed due to Walker's support of the Union. These bills are from the fifth issue that was printed during the years 1874 to 1876. The date range has been ascertained by a comparison with similar manuscripts found on National Museum of American History's website.
Fractional currency first began its issuing at the onset of the American Civil War as a response to the shortage of coins in circulation. The public at large sought the stability of the metal coins, choosing to hold on to them, and as a result, the government began printing these fractional notes, whose denominations amounted to less than $1. "These notes were known as postage notes because their designs were taken from existing postage stamps. Later issues of such notes in denominations under $1 had designs more in keeping with the appearance of currency notes. These issues were known as Fractional Currency and were authorized in 1863" (The History List).
Dates: [ca.1874-1876]
Creator: United States Treasury

Subjects: Currency; Finances; Civil war--History--19th century
Locations: N/A
People: Walker, Robert J., 1801-1869
General Condition: Poor. Faded and torn. The page suffers discoloration.
Measurements: 2 ⅛ in. x 3 9/16 in.
Transcript Attempt:

--END--

16.40 Item 40: 1 Ruble Note, Russian Currency, Signed by the Acting Governor of the State Bank Evgeny Lamansky, 1865

Type of Material: Paper currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item, dated 1865, depicts 1 Russian ruble note, with an attached signature of the acting Governor of the state bank, Evgeny Lamansky. The front of this bill has the Russian coat of arms in the top center of the page and in the center of the back. It comes with a printing number which is No.34220937. The front of the bill has a conversion rate printed, which states that 1 ruble worth of silver or gold coin is immediately transferable for this banknote. The back has a printing of the Extract from the Highest Manifesto on Credit Tickets. There is a rough translation of the principles pertaining within.
The Russian ruble has evolved through many forms, created once as silver coins and transitioning into paper notes. The name originated from the word *rubit* which refers to the division of larger currency units for smaller coins. The word itself means to chop. The 1865 edition of the ruble, which is in our collection, coincides with the establishment of the State Bank of the Russian Empire in 1860. This became the dominant financial institution and would authorize banknotes to circulate alongside the silver coins already in circulation. The Bank of Russia has an extensive historical sketch of the History of the Bank of Russia where the 1865 ruble note appears.
Dates: 1865.
Creator: Lamansky, Evgeny, 1825-1902
Subjects: Currency;
Locations: Russia.
People: Lamansky, Evgeny, 1825-1902
General Condition: Excellent.
Measurements: 6.6 x 4.5 in.
Translation attempt:

State Credit Ticket

Upon presentation of his ticket one
ruble in silver or gold coin is immediately
issued from the exchange offices of the
Expeditionary Credit Bank

E. [Lamansky] {signature}
—(?)
—(?)

Director
Cashier

Back:

Extract from the Highest Manifesto on Credit Tickets

1. State credit tickets are backed by the entire wealth of the State and are continuously exchangeable at all times for hard currency from the designated fund.

1. State credit tickets are backed by the entire wealth of the State and are continuously exchangeable at all times in hard currency from the designated fund

1. State credit tickets are backed by the entire wealth of the State and are continuously exchangeable for a large premium for a single coin from the designated fund

2. Credit notes are granted circulation throughout the Empire on an equal basis with Silver coins

2. Credit notes are granted circulation throughout the Empire on par with silver coins

2. To the credited ballance —(?)

3. The exchange of credit notes for hard currency is carried out at exchange offices established in both capitals

3. The exchange of credit notes for hard currency is carried out at exchange offices established in regional capitals

5. The circulation of credit tickets for hard currency was made
on the basis of the funds established by the capital

4. To facilitate The exchange of credit notes and small amounts in the provinces the district treasuries are obliged to do so for each person who brings in an amount of up to 100 rubles per hand

4. to facilitate the exchange of credit notes and small amounts and the provinces the district treasuries are obliged to carry out this each person bringing in an amount of up to 100 rubles will receive a handout

4. to facilitate the exchange of credit notes and small sums in the provinces the district treasuries Are obliged to do so for each person bringing a sum of up to 100 rubles per hand

5. “the issue abroad and import from there of credit notes are prohibited by existing Customs regulations”

5. “the issue abroad and import from there of existing credit bank notes is prohibited by existing Customs regulations”

5. —(?)

6. Counterfeiting of credit notes subjects the guilty to punishment under certain laws
6. the forgery of credit notes subjects the guilty to punishment determined by laws

6. the clerk of the credit bureau will be able to restrain the guilty parties in accordance with the laws established
--END--

16.41 Item 41: Wilkes-Barre Check from A[ndrew] T[odd] McClintock to the Miners’ Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Signed by W[alter] G[reen] Sterling, 1868 June 27

Type of Material: Paper currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: A record of Miners’ Savings Bank shares purchased by Andrew T. McClintock. This check is for the amount of twelve hundred and fifty dollars made out to the bank from McClintock. This was the first installment of a series of checks he would pay for his fifty shares with Miners’ Bank. They processed this payment on June 29, 1869 but there is a stamp in the top left hand corner, one from the post office, one from the Bank of Wilkes-Barre dated June 27,1868.
Andrew T. McClintock was a Wilkes-Barre attorney who was a corporator of this bank. His home was later donated to Wilkes University and was used as a dorm called McClintock Hall, but has since returned to a private residence. This check was signed by W. G. Sterling.Walter G. Sterling, a local businessman,was a corporator at the bank. His house was donated to Wilkes University in 1949 and converted into dorms.There is a handwritten note on the back of this check giving a description of it.
Dates: June 27, 1868, June 29, 1868, July 1, 1868.

Creator: Sterling, Walter Green, 1821-1889
Subjects: Currency; Check; Finances; Miners Bank.
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.
People: McClintock, Andrew Todd, 1810-1892; Sterling, Walter Green, 1821-1889
General Condition: Fair.
Measurements: 8.25 x 3 in.
TRANSCRIPTION ATTEMPT:

Received, June 29 1868, of A. T McClintock
Twelve hundred fifty Dollars, being the First Installment of
Twenty=Five Dollars per share on FIfty shares of the capital stock of the
Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes=Barre, Payable July 1, 1868.
$1,250. W.G. Sterling Treasury
--END--

16.40 Item 40: Two Lire Consortium Ticket, Italian Currency, Signed by [Giuseppe] Dell'Ara and Mirone, 1874 April 30

Type of Material: Paper currency.
Title: N/A.
Description: The following item dated April 30, 1874, depicts a two lire consortium ticket. The item is Italian currency. There is a right facing portrait of Italia Turrita on the front of the paper note. She is a symbolic representation of the country and is one of the oldest national symbols. There is a pencil marking of 33 on the Front side of this note. The note is signed by Giuseppe Dell'Ara, the consortium delegate in 1874, then Special Cassier till 1923, and G. Mirone, a Government delegate. That information was ascertained by further research by other collectors digitized on Numista.

Giuseppe Dell'Ara (The consortium delegate in 1874, then Special Cassier till 1923)

Mirone (Government delegate)

The following item dated April 30, 1874, depicts a two lire consortium ticket. The item is Italian currency. There is a right facing portrait of Italia Turrita on the front of the paper note. She is a symbolic representation of the country and is one of the oldest national symbols. There is a pencil marking of 33 on the Front side of this note. The note is signed by Giuseppe Dell'Ara, the consortium delegate in 1874, then Special Cassier till 1923, and G. Mirone, a Government delegate. That information was ascertained by further research by other collectors digitized on Numista.

Dates: April 30, 1874
Creator: N/A.
Subjects: Currency; Italia Turrita;
Locations: Italy
People: Dell’Ara, Giuseppe; Mirone
General Condition: Excellent.
Measurements: 3.25 x 1.5 in.
Transcription Attempt:

FRONT

94 008235

BIGLIETTO CONSORZIALE
a corso forzoso ed inconvertibile
Vale **DUE** lire
Legge 30 aprile 1874
L DELEGATO DEL CONSORZIO . IL DELEGATO CONVERNATIVE
Dell'Ara [Giuseppe Dell'Ara] - G. Mirone {signatures}

008235 36 94

Back (Latin)

2 DUE LIRE 2 DUE LIRE 2

La legge
punisce I fabbri
catori di biglietti
falsi, chi li introdu. ce e li usa nel Regno
e chi, avendoli ricevu
ti per veri, li rimette
in circolazione dopo conosciutane
la falsità
DUE LIRE

La legge
punisce I fabbri
catori di biglietti
falsi, chi li introdu. Ce e li usa nel Regno
e chi, avendoli ricevu
ti per veri, li rimette
in circolazione dopo consocviutante
la falsità
DUE LIRE

Translation:
CONSORTIUM TICKET
forced tender and inconvertible
it's worth TWO lire
Law 30 April 1874
The Consortium Delegate
The Government Delegate

Back:
The law punishes the makers of counterfeit banknotes, those who introduce and use them in the Kingdom and those who, having received them as genuine, put them back into circulation after having discovered their falsity.